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Telephones: Bell, 301; Ind., 302.

915-916 Boston Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. T. Goodwin, Mgr. L. S. Gillham, Bus. Mgr.

C. C. GOODWIN

Editor

## Home Arbitration

THESE are days when men talk much of arbitration and the ultimate doing away of wars. It is possible that within the coming twelve months our country will have arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and some other countries.

This will be well if accomplished, but this is not the most important duty upon our government. Lately there has been an annual meeting of the governors of states.

When this call of the states is made this year and when the governors of the respective states have assembled, we hope that there will be one at least of the company who will have the frankness and boldness to tell the others that while arbitration among nations is good, and a sign of advanced enlightenment, it is not the most necessary subject to be considered by our country; that we need more, something akin to arbitration at home; that there are wrongs being permitted in different sections of our country which are beginning to alienate men from the parties they have long clung to, and are shaking their fealty to the government itself.

For instance, while the government is prosecuting trusts, it does not dare to order an investigation of the one trust, that holds the whole republic in financial thralldom, as is seen from the fact that though the net profits of our country amount to billions annually, there is, nevertheless, depression in business in every state; which comes from the fact that every banker stands in awe of that mighty combine that has cornered the gold—the only real money—of the land, and holds the power to order a panic at any moment which will prostrate business from sea to sea.

This neither congress nor the great eastern press dare to even refer to, though it has been in full evidence since the crash of 1907.

Again, the so-called conservation policy of the government is a gross injustice upon the western states. It was originally incubated in brains that had not the best interests of the country at heart; in brains that had knowledge, perhaps, but no wisdom, by men who know nothing of the hardships of the poor; but who were seeking by a dishonest cry to invite the cupidity of selfish men and thereby to obtain dishonest fame and—votes.

Again, by our own legislation, we have killed our export trade with half of mankind, and by the same legislation have doubled the competition of our skilled laborers with the pauper labor of myriads of Asiatics.

This has been apparent for two years, but has the president of the United States, any member

of either house of congress, or any leading eastern newspaper dared to announce the truth to the people of this country?

We are building the Panama canal. It is expected that it will be virtually finished in two years more. After that the nation will have to pay \$12,000,000 annually interest on its bonds for fifty years and then the principal of \$400,000,000; in all 1,000 millions of dollars. And what for?

Apparently simply for the convenience and profit of nations which have the genius or common sense to build and navigate ships. Not for us surely, for we have not enough of ocean-going ships, save some coasting vessels, to carry the men and women who will desire to go and witness the opening of the great waterway.

We have mentioned the above causes of irritation and distrust, that are shivering political parties and weakening the allegiance of men to native land.

With a government that would unite all our people in enthusiastic affection for our country and unite them in the belief that it is being wisely governed, what would we care for arbitration treaties, save for their elevating influence on the world outside. We would have no desire to infringe upon the rights of any other people, and would always be so ready to defend our own rights, that the very last thing any outside power would desire would be a quarrel with the United States.

Cannot the governors the next time they assemble set something in motion which will be equivalent to a home arbitration.

## A Lincoln Memorial

THERE is something in Calton burying ground, Edinburg, Scotland, which is a higher call for peace between Great Britain and the United States, than a solemn arbitration treaty would be. It is a statue of Abraham Lincoln. At the base of the pedestal are figures only one of which we can make out, because of the dimness of the picture. That is doubtless intended to be a slave stretching out his arms toward the statue, but the inscription reads:

"In memory of the Scottish-American soldiers who laid down their lives, during the American civil war. The first memorial erected to Abraham Lincoln in Europe." There might have been many more grouped there. There might have been old man McCook and six of his sons." All except Alexander McDowell McCook. There might have been McPherson who, covered with honors, died at the head of his division, and many more whom we cannot recall from memory. Of those who fought, but survived the war, the list is a glorious one, including Grant, McClellan, McDowell, McKinley, A. McD. McCook and a host more. Their names should be selected and inscribed on a tablet to be placed near the monument. The effect would be that no Scotchman could look it over without having the thought come to him. "For Scotchmen to engage in a war against the United States would be going out to kill their own cousins."

It would be still worse for Englishmen and Irishmen.

Germans and Frenchmen would recoil from a war with the United States for the same reason.

The silent forces for peace are more potent than those that living men can bring to bear.

But that memorial in the Edinburg burial place ought to be a striking reminder to Scotchmen of the possibilities which the United States offer to the world's poor, for when they look upon that statue of Lincoln, they will search out his history and from it learn that he, born and reared in squalor, still was, even in his rude cradle endowed; that angels touched his lips and made of his voice a clarion call for justice and for freedom, and, as if to shame the schools, lighted in his brain immortal fires, which enabled him to be a second savior of his country, and when he died to cause all the civilized nations of the earth to stand as mourners around his bier.

The monument planted in that burial place will amount to a day school for all Scotland to attend, to learn the lesson that there is a land where brain and heart have their imperial titles acknowledged in honors higher than those heaped upon a British coronation.

## Why They Will Not Come

THE Commercial club of this city, and other organizations here and in other points in the state, are making a double struggle, to break down the differences between the people of the state, and to induce people from the outside to come and settle here. There is but one thing in the way of perfect harmony in Utah, the people, at least ninety out of every one hundred of them would gladly join in a closer walk with all their neighbors. The reason they cannot is simply because the chiefs of the dominant creed here apparently want no such thing. If they would give their people their birthright and bid them think and vote as they please and for whom they please, the trouble would all be settled in a week.

We all thought that was secured with the coming of statehood. It was promised by these same chiefs, and for two years thereafter when all the people believed that the new rule would be permanent, there was such a benediction upon Utah, that there was rejoicing and good will everywhere. With that restored and made permanent there would be no occasion to advertise the state as a good one for men to come and make homes in; they would come fast enough. But so long as we tell Americans that if they come to Utah, they must either be baptized into the Mormon church or never to expect any political recognition, neither they nor their children, they will not come, and no appeals to their health, cupidity or aught else, will induce them to come.

## Russian Perfidy

THE Hague Conference just now ought to be asserting itself in the way it was hoped that it would when it was originally organized. It ought to summon Russia, or at least to give Russia notice, that the affairs of Finland are under consideration by the conference and ask Russia if she desires to make a showing.

The truth is that Russia is breaking all her pledges to Finland and getting ready to absorb that country. She does not need it for any strategic reason, or for any commercial reason; it is only that her old land lust covets it, and she does not care what pledges she violates or what sorrows follow her work. It would be a beautiful spectacle could the Hague conference give notice to the nations, that after a thorough investiga-